FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Reds retreated before UN drive in Korea.*
Big 4 agreed on Deputies' study of major conference agenda.
GOP chiefs clashed in Senate testimony on Atlantic defense.
Russia said its army is only half the size of West's.
Red Peace congress ordered world drive for Big 5 pact.
France's 12th postwar Cabinet resigned.
Czech Reds arrested ex-Forgn. Min. Clementis.

Domestic News: *2-term limit on President's tenure ratified.*
Labor quit all defense agencies.
10% ceilings on wage raises took effect; "mark-up" ceilings ordered for 200,000 retail items; auto ceilings raised 3½%.
Senate crime report said 2 crime syndicates exist in U.S.
Supreme Court threw out Wisconsin utility anti-strike law.

KOREA

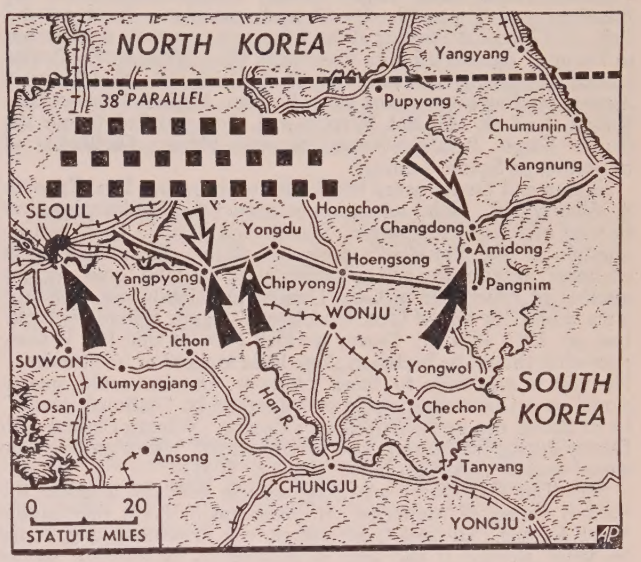
Allied Push in Center. The U.S. 8th Army's "killer" offensive begun Feb. 20 picked up speed Feb. 27 when Red lines gave way under heavy ground and air attack between Hoengsong and Pangnim on the east-central front. U.S. 7th Division armor got to within 28 miles of the 38th Parallel after taking Amidong in this sector March 1. The U.S. Marine First Div. and Army 3d Div. returned to action for the first time since their December escape from Hungnam in northeastern Korea. The Marines attacked near Hoengsong in the east-central drive while the Army 3d struck along the Han River, 4 miles southeast of Seoul, March 1 in an effort to bridge the river for Allied tanks. The Chinese and North Korean Reds were believed to be falling back to defense positions north and northeast of Seoul to mark time until they are ready for a spring offensive. [See p. 58G-H]

UN Forces. The UN command disclosed Feb. 27 it had at least 11 divisions (160,000 men) on the Korean front lines: U.S. Army 2d, 3d, First Cavalry, 7th, 24th and 25th; U.S. Marine First; British 27th Commonwealth Brigade; ROK 3d Div. and other South Korean units. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, indicated to Congress in Washington Feb. 26 there were at least 250,000 U.S. troops in Korea. Canada, whose 1,000-man Princess Pat Light Infantry Battalion is already in Korea, announced Feb. 21 it will add this month 4,000 men of the Canadian Special Force who have undergone training at Ft. Lewis, Wash. [See pp. 50E, 35C-D; Vol. X, 421J]

Northern Raids. The British Govt. announced Feb. 26 it had agreed with the U.S. that Gen. Douglas MacArthur may order small incursions over the 38th Parallel but no "substantial crossing" unless the UN allies are consulted. The U.S. Navy reported Feb. 26 that coastal attacks and feints at amphibious landings had disrupted the enemy's east coast traffic to the South Korean front. Wonsan was bombarded by UN warships Feb. 28 for the 14th straight day. [See p. 58H]

Peace Feeler to Peking. The UN Good Offices Com. in New York disclosed Feb. 23 it had put out a feeler to Red China (reportedly through Sweden) on direct talks between the Chinese Reds and the UN. There was no immediate response [see p. 50F]. Pres. Truman, in a message to the American Assn. for the UN in Chicago Feb. 24, said the U.S. was ready to try "every approach to the honorable conciliation" of disputes, hoped its action in Korea would "restrain potential aggressors from other imperialistic ventures." [See p. 60H]

'Killer' Drive Forces Reds Back



Wide World

Triple broken line shows where Chinese, Korean Reds were reported digging in March 1 as Allies (solid arrows) pushed "killer" offensive in central Korea, menaced Seoul with Han River crossing. U.S. 7th Div. took Amidong, northernmost point of drive. [See last map p. 49]

Sanctions Study. Burma and Yugoslavia refused to serve, but other members of the 14-nation UN Collective Measures Com. began work in Lake Success, N.Y. Feb. 16 on plans for possible sanctions against Red China [see pp. 50F, 34E]. British Colonial Secy. James Griffiths said Feb. 21 Hong Kong had been ordered to ban further oil shipments to Red China but rubber shipments to China from British Far Eastern territories would continue pending a "review of the position." He said China received 12,500 tons of natural rubber from British Far Eastern sources since Jan. 1. [See pp. 39A, 26L; Vol. X, 401P]

Casualties. The U.S. casualty total to Feb. 23 (reported Feb. 28) was 50,675, with 8,612 dead, 32,513 wounded, 8,471 missing, 696 prisoners liberated, 110 known prisoners [see p. 50C]. The 13 other UN nations' casualties as reported by the UN Feb. 25 totaled 2,785 as follows: Australia 265 (48 dead), Canada 6 (3 dead), France 374 (44 dead), Greece 46 (20 dead), Holland 96 (22 dead), New Zealand 7 (3 dead), Philippines 150, Turkey 948 (298 dead), UK 892 (145 dead), South Africa 1. [See Vol. X, p. 406C]

Communist casualties for the war to Feb. 20 as estimated by the U.S. Army Feb. 23: 624,000 (206,000 Chinese, 418,000 North Korean). The U.S. Far East AF estimated Feb. 25 it had caused 67,000 Red casualties since Nov. 22. [See p. 58J]

Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, new deputy U.S. 9th Corps commander, died of a heart attack Feb. 24 after he survived the crash of his helicopter in the Han River near Yoju. Marine Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith replaced him until Maj. Gen. William M. Hoge, U.S. commander in Trieste, arrives as permanent replacement. [See p. 50F; Vol. X, 399J-K; VIII, 162F]

Gen. MacArthur stressed relief and propaganda problems in his 14th report to the UN Security Council Feb. 25, said Russia is beaming "a torrent of false and inflammatory" anti-UN radio propaganda into Korea. He warned in a message Feb. 25 to the 4th Anti-Communist Convention in New York that consolidation of Asia under Red rule would pose "a threat at the very doorstep of every American home." He resumed issuing daily war communiqués Feb. 22. [See pp. 58F, 2K-N]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Senate Hears Rival GOP Views. 6 GOP leaders—an ex-President and 5 possible Presidential candidates—lined up 4-2 Feb. 23-27 against limiting Pres. Truman's power to send troops to Europe. Against a limit: New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Harold E. Stassen, Sen. James H. Duff, Calif. Gov. Earl Warren. Against sending more troops now: Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, Sen. Robert A. Taft. All but Warren and Duff testified before the Senate Forgn. Relations-Armed Services Coms. Highlights of testimony in Senate hearings:

Stassen and Dewey asked the Senate to throw out Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry's (R., Neb.) resolution to restrict the President's power to send more men to Europe. Stassen said Feb. 23 there was no question of the President's power to station the armed forces wherever he sees fit, and a quantitative or ratio limit on the number of Americans in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic army would "tie one of Gen. Eisenhower's hands behind his back" [see pp. 19C, 18N-P]. Dewey testified Feb. 24 that the Wherry resolution should be beaten as "one little toehold of isolationism." He said it was folly to think "fortress America could survive alone" in a Communist world and it would be "national suicide" to let Russia run unchallenged over Europe. Wherry clashed with Dewey during the hearing, said Dewey would "smear anyone who would protect American boys." [See p. 50M]

Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), a hearing witness Feb. 26, attacked the military theory of "deterring" the Russians in event they invade West Europe. He said there was no use in sending any troops to West Europe if the area is doomed to be overrun sooner or later. He proposed a ratio of one U.S. to every 9 European divisions in Eisenhower's army, said Pres. Truman must not have "power to involve the U.S. in war in any section of the world in his unlimited discretion." [See p. 50L]

Ex-Pres. Hoover Feb. 27 defended his "American Gibraltar" theory that "if the rest of the world falls, America can survive." He said West Europe would have to raise 100 to 125 divisions to prevent a Soviet march to the English Channel (he estimated that the Russians now could reach the Channel "in 20 days"). Therefore, he warned, by adding 4 U.S. divisions to the 2 now in Europe as proposed, the U.S. would be inviting Russia to "massacre" 6 American divisions. [See p. 50K]

In Sacramento, Calif. Gov. Warren lined up with Dewey and Stassen Feb. 27, said he would take the advice of Gens. George C. Marshall, Eisenhower and the Joint Chiefs of Staff over that of political men. [See p. 7J-K]

Sen. Duff (R., Pa.) said on the radio Feb. 25 it would be a "fatal mistake" to substitute "political opinion for military judgment" [see Vol. X, p. 366E]. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) served notice Feb. 26: If GOP candidates and the platform in the 1952 national elections are "isolationist," he will "take a long walk." [See p. 18K]

Clay Praises Europe. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Mobilization aide and ex-Military Gov. in Germany, told the Senate committees Feb. 28 it was "almost a miracle" the way West Europe's will to resist Russia had soared since 1947. He said Europe's morale will be shattered if Congress limits U.S. troop reinforcement [see p. 61D-E]. His testimony ended the present round of hearings on the Wherry resolution.

Substitute Resolution. Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) of the Forgn Relations Com. and Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Armed Services Com. proposed Feb. 25 an Administration-backed substitute measure: a resolution indorsing the principle of sending troops to Europe but advising the President to "consult" with the armed forces and Congress, "make certain" the Europeans are doing their best and report to Congress semi-annually on how the Atlantic pact is working. [See p. 59A-E]

Soviets Say Army Half West's. Russia said in a note to Britain Feb. 25 the Soviet armed forces are down to a point "equal to" their numerical strength before World War II began in 1939 (about 2.5 million men), whereas the U.S., Britain and France alone have "more than 5 million" under arms. The implication that Western forces far outnumber those of the USSR was contained in another note charging Britain with violation of its 1942 Soviet pact but suggesting "negotiations" to improve Anglo-Soviet relations. [See p. 57K]

The U.S. State Dept. commented Feb. 26 there was this "catch" in Russia's military figures: the Soviets did not say how many Red satellite troops there are. France said Feb. 27 the Russians have "4 to 5 classes of 1.2 million men each" under arms, not 2.5 million, and challenged Russia to permit outside inspection of the size of its army. France also said it would not make a formal reply to Russia's Jan. 20 note charging French violation of the Franco-Russian 1944 friendship treaty [see p. 27P]. Latest estimates by the U.S. Senate Armed Services Com. say Russia has 4 million under arms, its satellites exclusive of China another million, the Atlantic pact nations (including the U.S.) 4.5 million (2.6 million ground troops). The U.S. will have 3.5 million under arms by July. (Hungary denied Feb. 26 its armed forces are up to the 65,000-man World War II treaty limit. West German underground sources charged Feb. 14 the East German People's Police is being organized into 55 combat teams of 4,000 men each and equipped with Soviet weapons, including T-34 tanks.) [See pp. 58B, 42A-B]

U.S. Adm. William M. Fechteler's appointment as North Atlantic naval commander, criticized by Winston Churchill, was upheld by British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee Feb. 26. He told Commons in London that the British Home Fleet commander, now Adm. Sir Philip Vian, will command in the eastern Atlantic as deputy to Fechteler and a Briton also will command in British home waters. [See p. 59F] . . . **6 strategic materials committees** have been set up by non-Communist countries to study means of eliminating shortages in materials essential to defense, the U.S. announced Feb. 25. [See p. 59H] . . . **Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower** arrived in Paris with his wife Feb. 21 to assume his duties as Atlantic Supreme Commander. [See pp. 59H-J, 44C, 42H-J] . . . **World peace program through UN** proposed by 23 Republican and Democratic members of Congress in a letter to Pres. Truman Feb. 28: Seek through UN to get Russia to lift the Iron Curtain on free communications and agree to disarmament enforced by UN inspection; set up a UN police force bigger than any single national army. [See p. 51A]

Reds Launch New 'Peace Pact' Drive. A 5-day World Peace Council congress in East Berlin, attended by persons from 40 nations, ended Feb. 25 in a "demand" that the U.S., Russia, Britain, France and Red China enter into a peace treaty to allay "the growing danger of a 3d world war." The pro-Soviet meeting ordered a worldwide petition drive, bigger than the campaign last year for the Stockholm Peace (anti-A-bomb) Appeal, in support of such a treaty. Any country refusing to sign such a pact will betray its aggressive intentions, said the congress chairman, Left Socialist Pietro Nenni of Italy. A Council committee, including Paul Robeson of the U.S., was named to campaign at the UN in New York for the "Peace Pact Movement."

The Berlin congress demanded a "unified and demilitarized Germany," promised to "pillory" the UN as long as it continues "hidden cooperation . . . with the American policy of aggression." Polish physicist Leo Infield implied Feb. 23 the Reds may set up their own UN. *Pravda* (Moscow) said Feb. 24 the World Peace Council was replacing the UN (which Joseph Stalin denounced in a *Pravda* interview Feb. 16) as the "true expression of the striving for peace" for all "progressives." [See p. 58A-B]

Nobel Peace Prize Nominees. 28 persons and 7 international organizations were nominated for the 1951 Nobel Peace Prize

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by the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Com. Feb. 23. Nobody from a Soviet-bloc nation was chosen. The nominees:

Americans—Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, founder of Intl. Moral Rearmament Movement; Ewing Cockrell, Washington attorney, author of "Declaration of Ten Fundamental Peace Policies"; Allen Dobson of Nashville, Tenn., pres. of Youth, Inc.; H. C. Honegger of New York, founder-honorary pres. of Pestalozzi Foundation; Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Harvard international law professor; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, ex-U. of Chicago chancellor, associate director of Ford Foundation, head of Com. to Frame a World Constitution; Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, professor emeritus of international law and diplomacy at Columbia U., ex-lecturer for Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace; Assoc. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, prosecutor at Nuremberg war crimes trials, establisher of principle that planning or conducting aggressive war is a punishable crime; Dr. Raphael Lemkin, Polish-born coiner of word "genocide," leader in fight for adoption of UN convention against genocide, Yale international law professor.

Other persons nominated—Michael Allawerdi, Syrian philosopher; Rafael Altamira y Crevea, Spanish historian; Louis de Brouckere, Belgian statesman; Sanjib Chauduri, Indian lawyer; Lucien Coquet, French publicist; Walter Corti, Swiss journalist; Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of Pan-European movement; Emile Dreyfus, Swiss peace publicist; Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, German pacifist; Léon Jouhaux, French labor leader; UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie; Marie Montessori, Italian teacher; Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru; Émile Paulet, French social scientist; Otto Lehman Russbueldt, German pacifist; British Atty. Gen. Sir Hartley Shawcross*; Johannes Ude, Austrian pacifist; Louis C. Vauthier, Swiss physician; Hans Wehberg, German pacifist.

Organizations nominated—Academy of Intl. Law (Académie de Droit Intl.) of Geneva, Grotius Society of London, Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE), European Movement (hq. in Brussels), Intl. Order of Good Templars (teetotallers), Intl. Union for Protection of Children and Interparliamentary Union of Geneva. [See Vol. X, p. 418L]

GERMANY

Big 4 Deputies to Meet. Russia accepted March 1 the U.S.-British-French proposal that a Deputy Forgn. Ministers meeting be held in Paris starting March 5 in an effort to decide what a full-dress Forgn. Ministers conference would discuss. The U.S. State Dept. said, however, it was pessimistic about results of the Deputies meeting, expected Russia to insist on negotiation over Germany and stall on the "real causes of tension in Europe"—rearmament behind the Iron Curtain. [See p. 58C]

Want Germans in Big 4 Talks. West Germany's demand that it have a voice in Big 4 talks affecting Germany was indorsed by the Allied High Commissioners in Berlin Feb. 22. They said the West German Govt. should be asked to present its views.

Communists. The Red campaign under way since October for unification and "neutralization" of Germany is winning so many supporters among rank-and-file West Germans that Western Allied officials are "deeply concerned," the N.Y. *Times* said Feb. 25. (Pastor Martin Niemoeller, German Lutheran leader, said in New York Feb. 21: There is no adequate propaganda in West Germany to counteract the Communist "peace" and "unity" line; the average West German is psychologically unable to believe that West Germany will not become involved in a war if it rearms, even in the name of defense.) [See pp. 51B; Vol. X, 199K]

Gerhart Eisler, Soviet zone propaganda chief but not a member of the German Communist Politburo, confessed in an article for the Communist press Feb. 17 he was guilty of "deviationism" from Stalin's policy on Germany in 1927-28 during a German CP intra-party fight. But he said he had followed the Stalin line ever since 1929. [See Vol. X, p. 424F]

Patterson Represents Ruhr Group. Ex-U.S. War Secy. Robert P. Patterson and 4 other New York lawyers representing Ruhr industrialists urged in Frankfort-on-the-Main Feb. 24 that the Allies spare German steel and coal combines marked for dismemberment "so they can contribute to Europe's protection." U.S. officials in Germany were said to fear that the anti-decartelization campaign might cause a deadlock in efforts to organize the Schuman Plan coal-steel pool in Europe—the Germans refusing to go along unless their industrial ownership structure is left intact, France standing pat on international control of Germany's war potential. [See pp. 42F, 35G; Vol. X, 409N]

Claims. The U.S. Court of Restitution Appeals in Frankfort-on-the-Main has ruled that the German nation did not cease to exist when the Nazi regime went out of existence, but the court did not say which government is responsible for satisfying judgments against the 3d Reich, it was announced Feb. 19. The 11 states in West Germany have been paying restitution claims since the war, but under legislation pending in the Bonn Parliament the West German Govt. would assume this liability. (A German court in Celle ruled Jan. 25 that the West German Govt. was not then responsible for Volkswagen [people's car] deposits paid the Nazis by 300,000 Germans.) [See Vol. X, p. 106J; IX, 219B]

The claims agreement on filing for rights to German enemy assets, signed in Brussels Dec. 5, 1947 by the U.S., Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg and Holland, became effective Feb. 1. It was opened to signature by 13 other members of the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency in Brussels. Holland and the U.S. signed an agreement Jan. 19 under which the U.S. will help Holland recover $10 million worth of U.S. securities the Nazis seized in Holland during the war. [See Vol. X, p. 170D]

West Berlin got about $100 million in Marshall Plan funds from the U.S. last year, it was announced Feb. 26. The city (West sectors) had 875,052 employed, 291,358 unemployed this month as against 832,225 employed, 308,793 jobless a year ago. [See p. 28F-G] . . . **Norway's** Storting (Parliament) voted Feb. 26 to keep the 4,000-man Norwegian occupation force in Germany another 6 months. [See p. 27N] . . . **Helgoland,** North Sea island near Hamburg, was cleared of squatters Feb. 26 after a drive by British and German police. The squatters were alleged to be Communist-inspired demonstraters against Britain's use of Helgoland as a practice bombing target. [See Vol. VII, p. 122B] . . . 7 **Nazi war criminals** under sentence to hang were given a stay of execution Feb. 26 until they can make a final appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. [See p. 35K] . . . **Herman Josef Flade's** death sentence for violation of the East German anti-warmongering law was commuted to 15 years in prison by an East German Supreme Court Jan. 29 after widespread protests against his scheduled execution. [See p. 28F] . . . **Albert Langer-George Mueller** publishing house in Munich, one of the leading book publishers in Germany, was ordered dissolved by the U.S. Jan. 16 because of former Nazi associations.

Austria. The Big 4 Allied Council in Vienna ended a 3-year deadlock over occupation costs to be charged Austria when it decided Feb. 21 that Austria should pay each power (U.S., Russia, Britain, France) $15 million for 1949, $14.4 million for 1950 and $16 million for 1951. The U.S. will waive its share. [See Vol. X, p. 423L; VIII, 152G]

UNITED NATIONS

Kashmir Peace Effort Resumed. In a new effort to settle the India-Pakistan dispute over the future of Kashmir State, the U.S. and Britain proposed Feb. 21 that a new mediator be named and given 3 months to work out a solution. A resolution to that effect was introduced in the Security Council in Lake Success, N.Y. India opposed the plan in debate March 1, said Kashmir peace plans already adopted by the Council would work if Pakistan would stop menacing Kashmir with threats of a Moslem holy war. (Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament in New Delhi Feb. 12 he would consider letting Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, UN choice to administer a Kashmir plebiscite, raise a force in Kashmir to police the state until it votes on whether to join India or Pakistan. He had refused to agree to that, also turned down 2 other plans during talks on Kashmir at the British Commonwealth meeting in London last month. The other plans: that Kashmir be policed by a Commonwealth or a joint India-Pakistan force during a plebiscite. He said India is unalterably opposed to the presence of Pakistani or other foreign troops in Kashmir.) [See p. 14C; Vol. X, 423G]

Trust Council Favors Italy. The Trusteeship Council in Lake Success voted 9-1 (Russia opposed) Feb. 23 to ask the Gen. Assembly to consider UN Charter changes that would permit Italy to be a voting Trusteeship Council member. Italy administers the Italian Somaliland Trust Territory but has been vetoed for UN membership by Russia. The Soviets abstained when the Council voted Feb. 20 to let Italy be a non-voting participant in Council debates on Italian Somaliland and the UN trusteeship system generally. [See p. 16B; Vol. X, 379E]

ECOSOC Meets. The Economic & Social Council, which convened in Santiago, Chile Feb. 20 for a 5-week session, instructed its Human Rights Com. Feb. 23 to submit the draft of a legally binding UN pact on human rights to the Council next summer. UN Secy. Gen. Lie keynoted the session Feb. 20 by saying the world's wealth "is less evenly distributed . . . than before the war," and income and living conditions must be improved for 2/3 of the world's population. Alleged efforts by Red China to make opium sales outlawed by UN were condemned by a 14-3 vote Feb. 27. ECOSOC's Santiago meeting is the first in Latin America by a major UN body. [See pp. 58D, 18E]

*Shawcross asked the committee to withdraw his name from the nominations.

African economic study issued by the UN Economic Affairs Dept. Feb. 24 said improvements of the continent's agriculture is vital because 75% of Africa's population (198 million) makes a living in agriculture. The report recommended "heavy and sustained" foreign investments in Africa. [See p. 59N]

Newspapers are read most thoroughly in Britain, where 600 out of 1,000 people buy a paper every day, according to the *UN Statistical Yearbook* for 1949-50, published Feb. 25. The figures for countries outside the Soviet sphere showed the U.S. ranks 3d in newspaper reading (354 daily newspaper buyers out of every 1,000 persons), Pakistan and India last (2 and 6 out of 1,000, respectively). [See Vol. X, p. 172E]

World Health Org. 75th member: Panama, Feb. 27. [See 20P]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

2-Term Limit Ratified. A Constitutional Amendment barring election of a President for more than 2 terms became law Feb. 26 when Nevada became the 36th state to ratify it. Utah ratified earlier the same day, and Minnesota Feb. 27.

It is the 22d Amendment—first since the 21st repealed Prohibition Dec. 5, 1933—and has been termed the "anti-Roosevelt amendment" since a resolution to adopt it was passed by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress in 1947. The late FDR was elected 4 times. It specificially exempts Pres. Truman from the 2-term limit (Mr. Truman's comment Feb. 27: "It does not affect me.") but may influence his decision about running in 1952. It provides that a Vice President who served no more than 2 years of a predecessor's unexpired term can still be re-elected for 2 complete terms.

Text of 22d Amendment: "No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term."

The order in which the 36 states ratified the Amendment and the date of each ratification [see p. 60K]:

1. Me.	Mar. 31, 1947	13. Ohio	Apr. 16, 1947	25. Ind.	Jan. 19, 1951
2. Mich.	Mar. 31, 1947	14. Wis.	Apr. 16, 1947	26. Mont.	Jan. 25, 1951
3. Iowa	Apr. 1, 1947	15. Pa.	Apr. 29, 1947	27. Ida.	Jan. 30, 1951
4. Kan.	Apr. 1, 1947	16. Conn.	May 21, 1947	28. N. M.	Feb. 1, 1951
5. N. H.	Apr. 1, 1947	17. Mo.	May 22, 1947	29. Wyo.	Feb. 8, 1951
6. Del.	Apr. 2, 1947	18. Neb.	May 23, 1947	30. Ark.	Feb. 12, 1951
7. Ill.	Apr. 3, 1947	19. Va.	Jan. 28, 1948	31. Ga.	Feb. 16, 1951
8. Ore.	Apr. 3, 1947	20. Miss.	Feb. 12, 1948	32. Tenn.	Feb. 20, 1951
9. Colo.	Apr. 12, 1947	21. N. Y.	Mar. 9, 1948	33. Tex.	Feb. 22, 1951
10. Calif.	Apr. 15, 1947	22. S. D.	Jan. 21, 1949	34. N. C.	Feb. 23, 1951
11. N. J.	Apr. 15, 1947	23. N. D.	Feb. 25, 1950	35. Utah	Feb. 26, 1951
12. Vt.	Apr. 15, 1947	24. La.	May 17, 1950	36. Nev.	Feb. 26, 1951
				37. Minn.	Feb. 27, 1951

Seeks Financial Solution. Pres. Truman Feb. 26 asked 4 of his highest ranking economic advisers to try to end the monetary dispute between the Treasury and the Fed. Reserve Board. He asked them to draw up a plan to restrain private credit expansion and at the same time "maintain stability in the market for Govt. securities." He gave the job to Treasury Secy. John W. Snyder, Fed. Reserve Board Chairman Thomas M. McCabe, Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson and Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Pending the group's report, Mr. Truman barred any attempt to raise the low 2½% interest rate on Govt. securities as proposed by the majority of the FRB. He directed the planning group to consider specifically measures "(1) to limit private lending through voluntary actions by private groups; through Govt.-sponsored voluntary actions such as was done . . . by the Capital Issues Com. of World War I, and through direct Govt. controls"; and (2) to give the FRB powers to impose additional reserve requirements on banks. [See p. 43F-H]

Asks Higher Mail Rates. Pres. Truman urged Congress Feb. 27 to increase the penny postcard rate to 2¢ and to double postal rates on newspapers, magazines and advertising matter as part of a plan to cut $361 million from the expected $521 million Post Office deficit for fiscal 1952. [See p. 17C]

Requests Supplemental Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress March 1 for $1,732,859,274 in supplemental appropriations and contractual authority. $1 billion would be in borrowing authority to speed defense output, for which the original $600 million appropriation has already been exhausted, and $403 million would go to develop a civil defense program. [See p. 51H]

Hume Letter Sold. Pres. Truman's abusive letter to music critic Paul Hume has been sold by Hume to collector David Starring of Bridgeport, Conn., the *Washington Post* reported Feb. 27. [See Vol. X, p. 401D]

Appointments. Ex-Sen. Chan Gurney (R., S.D.) as a CAB member Feb. 28. [See Vol. X, p. 181D] . . . *Saturday Evening Post* editor Ben Hibbs as a member of the U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information Feb. 26. [See Vol. II, p. 88C]

Resignation. Harry B. Mitchell as chairman of Civil Service Comm. Feb. 26, to be succeeded by ex-Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D., Ga.). [See Vol. VIII, p. 380F; VI, 53C]

LABOR

Quit Defense Posts. Organized labor withdrew its representatives from all Govt. mobilization agencies Feb. 28 in protest against the 10% ceiling on wage raises, big business' alleged domination of the defense effort and Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson's "arrogant seizure of control over manpower" and alleged dictatorship of the mobilization program.

The split was announced by the United Labor Policy Com. which represents every major labor group except the miners. It came after meetings with the President and Govt. officials failed to bring concessions satisfactory to labor. The committee protested that only wages were under strict control but that prices had been freed from the general freeze. [See p. 70K-M]

A large section of the Policy Com.'s statement was devoted to a denunciation of Wilson who, it said, "considers the mobilization program his private preserve, in which he may order directives and ukases without consideration of the public need or the public wishes." Wilson has "absolutely no desire . . . to give labor a real voice in the formulation of defense policy," the committee charged. The defense jobs he gave or offered labor were only "window dressing," it said.

Pres. Truman told reporters March 1 that the labor withdrawals were just a disagreement; Wilson had his full confidence.

Resignations resulting from the Policy Com. decision were: (1) the Labor Advisory Com. to the Office of Defense Mobilization, composed of William Green, George Meany, Philip Murray, James B. Carey and George Leighty; (2) the Advisory Com. to the Economic Stabilization Agency, consisting of Green, Murray and A. J. Hayes; (3) the Labor-Management Advisory Com. to the Labor Dept.'s Defense Manpower Office—Green, Murray, Hayes, Daniel W. Tracy, Jacob Potofsky and A. E. Lyon; (4) the Advisory Com. to the Defense Production Admin. and Commerce Secy.—Green, Carey, Tracy, Leighty, George Harrison and Walter Reuther; (5) George Harrison as special assistant to Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston; (6) Hayes as special assistant to Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg, and (7) Joseph D. Keenan and Ted Silvey as consultants to Defense Production Admin. William H. Harrison. The Wage Stabilization Board's labor members had already quit.

Wage Ceiling. The 10% ceiling on raises, which labor denounced as inadequate, was put into effect by Economic Stabilizer Johnston Feb. 27. Written and approved only by the WSB's industry and public members, it allows pay to rise 10% above levels of Jan. 15, 1950. In signing the order, however, Johnston urged the board to liberalize it by authorizing cost-of-living escalator and productivity raise clauses that were in existence on Jan. 25 to remain in effect, regardless of the 10% limit, until at least June 30. He also asked for exemption of "fringe" benefits such as pensions and insurance from the 10% rule and proposed special consideration of hardship cases.

Johnston March 1 personally exempted pre-Jan. 25 escalator clauses from the 10% ceiling until June 30. The WSB had been unable to act because of the withdrawal of its labor members. Johnston's action came on the day cost-of-living adjustments were due in the auto and electrical industries under escalator contracts and averted threats of strikes. [See p. 61B-E]

Wilson Reports. Defense Mobilization Dir. Wilson reported to the nation on "The State of Mobilization" in a radio-&-television broadcast Feb. 23. He warned that there would be higher taxes, price and wage controls and further credit restrictions, but promised that wage policies were being "modified again to conform with the best interest of the entire economy." Civilian employment now exceeds 60 million* and "should rise to 65

*Ewan Clague, Labor Statistics Comm., predicted in Chicago Feb. 27 that 4 million of the nation's civilian workers would be in defense work by the end of 1951. He estimated the labor force at 61½ million.

million by 1954," he said. He also revealed that the U.S. was "establishing a production capacity of 35,000 tanks a year" and 18,000 jet engines a month. [See p. 61B-C]

Rail Pay Raise. The nation's railroads and 15 unions representing 1,000,000 non-operating rail workers agreed March 1 on a 12½¢ hourly raise plus quarterly cost-of-living adjustments. The workers involved had been averaging $1.48 an hour. The settlement was reached in White House negotiations presided over by Presidential Asst. John R. Steelman. The 4 operating brotherhoods and the roads are still stalemated. [See p. 36P]

Emspak Jailed. Julius Emspak, secretary of the United Electrical Workers, got a 6-month jail sentence and was fined $500 in Washington March 1 for contempt of Congress. He had refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. whether he had ever been a Communist. He and Thomas Quinn, also a UE official, were convicted Feb. 27. Quinn was sentenced to 4 months in jail and was fined $1,000. [See Vol. X, p. 376E]

SENATE CRIME REPORT

Lists 2 Syndicates. The Senate Crime Investigating Com. said Feb. 28 in a preliminary report that at least 2 major crime syndicates operate in the U.S. One, it said, is run by Frank Costello and Joe Adonis (Joseph Doto) between New York and Miami; the other between Chicago and Miami by Tony Accardo, Rocco and Charles Fischetti and Jake (Jacob) "Greasy Thumb" Guzik of the old Capone mob. Charles (Lucky Luciano) Lucania, one-time New York vice king, umpires the disputes between the 2 syndicates from exile in Italy, it said, and the Mafia,* secret underworld society born in Sicily, exists on a national scale and is the "adhesive" that binds them together. [See pp. 37M, N; Vol. X, 328K]

The committee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), reported these findings based on 10 months of hearings during which 500 witnesses were heard (hearings are continuing):

1. Evidence of official corruption in federal, state and local governments.
2. Illegal gambling totals $20 billion annually.
3. U.S. Govt. is being defrauded of "perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars" by gamblers and racketeers, and the Internal Revenue Bureau is lax in stopping the practice.
4. Underworld profits are channeled into legitimate businesses.
5. Many law enforcement agencies are not equipped to deal with organized crime.
6. "Known gamblers" contributed to the 1948 election campaigns of Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida and Gov. Forrest Smith of Missouri. (William H. Johnston, "an associate of Capone mobsters," raised $100,000 for Warren's campaign; William Molasky, St. Louis, an owner of the Pioneer News Service, gave $2,500 to Smith's.) [See Vol. X, pp. 320J, 253M]
7. The Continental Press Service has a monopoly on racing news distribution by wire and apparently is controlled "by the gangsters who constitute the Capone syndicate." (Edward McBride, law student, owns it. He is the son of Arthur "Mickey" McBride, owner of the Cleveland Browns.) [See p. 37P]

The committee said the syndicates could become the basis for a subversive movement capable of wrecking the nation. Its members "do not hesitate to use murder, bombing or any other form of violence to eliminate competition, silence informers, persuade potential victims or to enforce gang edicts."

Examples. The committee cited 5 types of "corruption and connivance" and singled out former Atty. Gen. Fred Howser's office in California, Los Angeles, Miami, Hillsborough and Broward Counties (Fla.), Philadelphia, Chicago, Jackson County (Mo.), East St. Louis (Ill.) and Granite City (Ill.) as examples. It mentioned specific names in most cases.

The Senators called this phase of their inquiry "the most shocking revelation" of all the testimony they heard.

Recommendations. The committee made these preliminary recommendations to curb crime:

1. Establishment of a national crime commission.
2. Federal ban on interstate transmission of bets and gambling information.
3. Strengthening federal law enforcement agencies.
4. Improvement in federal tax laws to plug leaks used by underworld figures.

*Word Mafia supposedly derives from old Sicilian outlaw leader Mazzini, whose motto, in English, was "Mazzini Authorizes Theft, Arson, Poisoning."

Reaction. Costello said in New York that the charge that he headed one of the syndicates was "purely fictional." Luciano said in Milan March 1 that he'd like the U.S. to "deport me back again and give me a chance to . . . defend myself."

Previous Hearings. The committee's report followed earlier hearings held in Detroit Feb. 8-9, New York Feb. 13-15, Washington Feb. 16-20, St. Louis Feb. 23-24 and Los Angeles Feb. 27-28. The Senate Feb. 21 ordered the arrest of 17 witnesses accused of hiding to escape questioning and cited 13 for contempt in refusing to answer questions by the committee. Among those ordered arrested: the Fischetti brothers, Guzik and Murray L. "The Camel" Humphreys, Chicago. Among those cited for contempt: "Dandy Phil" Kastel, Carlos Marcello, his brother Anthony, John Fogarty and Joseph A. Porretto, all of New Orleans. [See pp. 44P, 37M, N]

Indicted. Frank Erickson, N.Y. bookmaker now in jail there, was indicted in Hackensack, N.J. Feb. 28 on a charge of operating a telephone-betting network. [See Vol. X, p. 208L]

John J. Grosch, Orleans Parish sheriff, was indicted in New Orleans Feb. 20 on 5 counts of perjury for denying he had taken graft. His ex-wife had testified that he saved $150,000 in 6 years. [See p. 38A]

Navy Modernization Voted. A $2,358,092,000 Navy modernization program was approved by Senate voice vote and sent to the President Feb. 26. It authorizes construction of a 57,000-ton super-carrier capable of launching atomic bombers, 139 other new vessels and modernization of 292. [See p. 20G]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. A Wisconsin law prohibiting public utility strikes and requiring compulsory arbitration of such disputes was ruled invalid by the Supreme Court in a 6-3 decision Feb. 26. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, who wrote the majority decision, held that the state law conflicted with the Taft-Hartley law. Justices Frankfurter, Burton and Minton dissented. The dispute involved members of the AFL Street, Electric Ry. & Motor Coach Employes who were enjoined from striking against the Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Transport Co. in 1949. The union said 10 other states have similar laws: Fla., Ind., Kan., Mass., Mich., Neb., N.J., N.D., Pa. and Va. [See Vol. IX, p. 228M]

The court Feb. 26 also: (1) Unanimously upheld a Circuit Court's refusal to enforce a 1946 NLRB order requiring the Pittsburgh Steamship Co. to stop discouraging membership in the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. The ruling held that the Administrative Procedure Act and Taft-Hartley law increased the courts' discretion in cases involving NLRB decisions. [See Vol. IX, p. 206L]

(2) Upheld, 5-3, Mrs. Jane Rogers' 4-month jail sentence for contempt for refusing to answer a Denver grand jury's questions on communism. The majority held that since she admitted having been treasurer of the Communist Party in Denver her refusal, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to reveal the name of her successor was "pure afterthought." The privilege against self-incrimination could be used only when there was "real danger of legal detriment arising from the disclosure," the decision said. Justices Black, Frankfurter and Douglas dissented. [See Vol. X, p. 402B]

(3) Partially upheld, 6-2, the FBI's right to refuse to produce secret records in open court. The decision overturned a contempt conviction of George R. McSwain, chief of the Chicago FBI office, who refused a court order to produce documents in the case of Roger Touhy, who is serving a 99-year sentence for the 1933 kidnaping of John (Jake the Barber) Factor. The majority held that McSwain, acting on the Attorney General's orders, was justified because the judge had not sought the records for his own personal examination to determine whether they were material and should be disclosed. Justices Black and Douglas dissented. Justice Clark, who had been the Attorney General involved, did not participate.

(4) Upheld the Jenkins Act which helps 40 states collect taxes on out-of-state mail-order cigarette purchases. [See Vol. IX, p. 165A]

(5) Ruled, 7-2, that the U.S. can be made a 3d-party defendant in damage suits between 2 private parties if Govt. employes are involved. Justices Black and Douglas dissented.

(6) Let stand lower court rulings that states may not censor motion pictures shown on television. Pennsylvania had sought to pass on such films. [See Vol. X, p. 295K]

Previous Supreme Court rulings: (Jan. 2) Held that Joseph E. Seagram & Sons and Calvert Distilling Co. illegally conspired to fix maximum whisky prices . . . (Jan. 8) Held, 5-3, that the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana was legally justified in lowering prices to meet competition provided it did so "in good faith" (it must prove good faith to the FTC). [See p. 23P]

Job Sale Charged. Charges that pro-Truman Democrats in Mississippi were selling federal jobs were made by the state's 2 Senators, 6 of its Representatives and a publisher Feb. 20-22. J. Oliver Emmerich, publisher of the *McComb* (Miss.) *Enterprise Journal*, said in an editorial Feb. 20 that jobs as county economic stabilization directors were being offered for $300-$400 political contributions. Sens. James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis said in Senate speeches Feb. 21 that they had heard reports of job selling and rumors that payment had been asked for influence in getting defense contracts. The 6 Representatives

Feb. 22 disclosed reports "that post offices, rural routes and other federal positions . . . are being bartered" for up to $1,500. All the accusers are anti-Truman States Rights Democrats.

Justice Dept. and Post Office investigations had been started before the reports were made public. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle Jr. ousted Clarence E. Hood as Mississippi's Actg. Dem. Natl. Committeeman Feb. 26. [See Vol. X, p. 110B]

Tennessee Drops Poll Tax. A bill ending the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was approved by the Tennessee Senate and sent to Gov. Gordon Browning Feb. 27. [See p. 52M]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Argentina. Efforts by employes of *La Prensa*, anti-Perónist Buenos Aires newspaper, to resume publication of the paper were broken up by armed thugs and police Feb. 27-28. Gangs attacked 400 workers who reentered the plant Feb. 27 in defiance of a month-old boycott of the paper by the news venders union. One *La Prensa* worker was killed and 4 wounded. Police, who did not interfere with the attacks, then ordered the workers out of the plant and seized it without explanation Feb. 28. The staff members had wired Pres. Juan D. Perón Feb. 26 they intended to resume work. [See p. 47A]

Czechoslovakia. Ex-Forgn. Min. Vladimir Clementis, 48, has been arrested on charges of espionage in connection with a plot by pro-Western Czech Communists to seize power, the Govt. announced Feb. 27. He was expelled from the Communist Party along with 4 others not listed as under arrest: Mme. Marie Svermova of the Czech Politburo; Laco Novemesky, ex-Slovak Education Comm.; Gustav Husak, ex-Slovak Board of Commissioners chairman; Otto Sling, a party leader in Brno. Pres. Klement Gottwald publicly denounced Clementis Feb. 25 and said he had plotted 5 years to align Czechoslovakia with the West. The Czech CP also reported Feb. 27 it had purged its ranks of 169,544 unreliables last year, reducing its membership to 1,518,144. (Total Czech pop.: 12 million.) [See p. 53G; Vol. 1X, 395P] . . . The Govt. disclosed Feb. 21 that Bishop Antonin Eltschkner, 71, who defied the Vatican and swore allegiance to the Czech Govt., had begun to ordain priests graduated from religious seminaries approved by the regime. [See p. 46E] . . . The U.S. apologized to Czechoslovakia Feb. 17 because 2 USAF jet fighters from Germany "became lost" and flew over the Prague area Feb. 7. [See p. 53F-G]

France. Premier René Pleven handed in the resignation of his Centrist coalition Cabinet Feb. 28 because 2 of its main parties —the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) and Radical Socialists—could not agree on how to conduct this year's national elections. MRP wanted a single ballot, Radical Socialists a runoff system. Pleven, a member of the splinter Democratic & Socialist Resistance Union, and Socialists were neutral. Pleven's Cabinet was France's 12th since liberation from the Germans in 1944, 8th under the 4th Republic since 1946. (Natl. Assembly Pres. Edouard Herriot quit as Radical Party chairman Feb. 16 because of intraparty strife over election plans.) [See pp. 42M, 9H; Vol. X, 222G-H]

Nepal. King Tribhubana Bir Bikram returned to Katmandu, Nepalese capital, Feb. 15 and was restored to the throne after 3 months' exile in India. He appointed a new Cabinet Feb. 18 in which Maharajah Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana retains his hereditary Prime Ministry but the Congress Party, which recently rebelled against Rana, holds 5 of 10 seats. The Premier's dictatorship was ended and he is answerable to the King. A constituent assembly to draw up a new Nepalese constitution will be elected in 1952. [See p. 9P]

Russia. Russia's 4th round of price reductions in 3 years, announced by the Soviet Govt. and Communist Party Feb. 28: 10%-21% on several basic food products, 22% on kerosene, 20% on furniture, china and gasoline, 10%-21% on building materials, 10% on radios, sewing machines, hardware, watches, bicycles, cosmetics and tobacco. The Russians were told they would save 27.5 billion rubles ($6.875 billion) as a result of the price cutbacks. [See p. 57F; Vol. X, 98A] . . . Results of legislative (not USSR Parliamentary) elections Feb. 19 in 10 of the USSR's 16 federated republics, announced by the Govt. Feb. 22: out of 64,821,310 votes cast, only 155,723 or 0.24% disapproved of the Communist or Red-approved Non-Party slates. Premier Joseph Stalin was unanimously elected to the legislature of the Russian republic (most of European Russia and Siberia) from a district in Leningrad. [See pp. 57B, 21K] . . . Vsevolod Stoletov replaced S. V. Kaftanov as Higher Education Minister Feb. 14. [See Vol. X, p. 377L]

Tibet. Reports via India Feb. 26 said Gen. Ngaboo, Tibetan Cabinet minister captured by Chinese Red forces at Chamdo in eastern Tibet in November, has gone to Peking to negotiate with the Chinese Red Govt. on Tibet's future. The Dalai Lama still maintains a provisional capital at Yatung near the Indian border, but it has not been established that the Reds have occupied Lhasa. He has ordered all Tibetan officials in India except a trade mission to return home, apparently to appease the Chinese. The Indian Govt. reported Feb. 14 that the Chinese have overrun eastern Tibet and are now at the border of Tibet and northeast India (Assam). [See p. 28E]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

'Mark-Up' Ceilings Ordered. A new price-control system covering 200,000 retail items was imposed by the Office of Price Stabilization Feb. 27. An estimated 233,351 retail stores will be affected. The new system, which replaces the Jan. 26 general freeze, limits the amount a retailer can "mark up" merchandise to the mark-up that was in effect Feb. 24. This was similar to the system developed by the OPA in 1945.

Items affected include clothing, footwear, dry goods and home furnishings but not food, beverages, gasoline or auto supplies. The order requires retailers to make up pricing charts showing, as of Feb. 24, what they paid for affected articles and what they charged for them. Charts must be filed by March 29, and dealers must start marking affected items with their selling prices by July 1. In addition, such goods can be sold on and after July 1 only by a retailer who has posted a sign reading: "Notice, the prices of merchandise in this store are no higher than the OPS ceiling prices of the articles."

OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle predicted that the order would cause some "rollbacks" and some "roll forwards." "My guess is that rollbacks will exceed roll forwards," but "some of my staff don't share the view," he said. (DiSalle told the City Club in Cleveland Feb. 24 that the price freeze had finally slowed the rate at which prices were rising.) [See p. 36C]

Auto Ceilings Raised. The OPS March 1 authorized auto makers to raise prices of new passenger cars by 3½% over present ceilings (the prices prevailing Dec. 1, 1950) because of rising manufacturing costs. The new order also extended auto price control for 60 days. Retail prices will go up less than 3½% since only the added cost to the dealer will be passed on to the consumer. [See p. 62G-H]

Some Prices Stop Rising. The BLS reported Feb. 23 that an 18-week rise in wholesale prices was ended during the week of Feb. 14-20, the index remaining unchanged at 183.4% of the 1926 average. Dun & Bradstreet reported Feb. 28 that its wholesale food price index declined 6¢ to $7.25 during the week ended Feb. 27, first downward movement in 20 weeks. Prices of farm products, however, rose 4.29% between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 to a record 313% of the 1919-14 average, the Agriculture Dept. revealed Feb. 28. Prices paid by farmers also set a record at 275% [see p. 38N]. The Agriculture Dept. announced Feb. 15 that it would support the 1951 corn crop at $1.54 a bushel—7¢ a bushel higher than last year. [See Vol. X, p. 411G]

Meat Prices Probed. The OPS revealed Feb. 28 that it had assigned "all available enforcement manpower" to an investigation of meat prices to see whether packers and wholesalers were violating ceilings. Many meat dealers complained that they were being charged 3¢ to 5¢ a lb. more than ceiling prices (the price level of the Dec. 19-Jan. 25 base period established by the Jan. 26 freeze). Dealers also complained that they could not operate under ceilings as long as livestock prices were uncontrolled. The OPS promised to curb livestock prices as soon as possible.

Meantime meat stocks were piling up in storage coolers due to widespread boycotts by housewives who refused to pay high meat prices. Some price dips followed as a result. [See p. 62H-J]

Inflation Foreseen. Prices may rise 5-fold if inflationary pressures are not curbed by prompt tax increases, a staff study released by the Joint Congressional Com. on the Economic Report said Feb. 27. The report said that even with "full and efficient operation of present controls and taxes" federal spending proposed by Pres. Truman will cause prices to rise at least twice as fast as they did since June 1950. [See p. 51J]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending Feb. 24

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$22,207,000,000	$22,260,000,000	$24,345,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,164,000,000	$27,159,000,000	$27,019,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$18,449,000,000	$18,321,000,000	$13,905,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$7,073,814,600	$7,479,337,516	$6,465,905,616
England note circulation (£)	1,285,819,000	1,288,151,000	1,247,157,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,816,564	8,835,883	6,315,582
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	143.38	144.13	126.40
Bond sales	$18,522,400	$18,390,900	$15,961,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	103.04	103.34	102.42
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.75	$2.84⅛	$2.59¾
Corn price (bu.)	$2.11⅜	$2.13¾	$1.57⅞
Cotton price (lb.)	[b]$.4535	[b]$.4535	$.3326
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	181,103	168,583	117,487
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[c]6,936,900	5,861,250	4,996,850
Soft-coal output (tons)	[d]8,460,000	9,415,000	2,592,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[c]6,905,223,000	6,957,284,000	5,931,351,000
Carloadings (cars)	[d]740,557	573,163	560,116
PRICES:			
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$52.69	$52.69	$46.38
Wholesale food index‡	$7.31	$7.25	$5.83
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[e]183.4	183.4	153
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[c]272	273	231
Failures (Feb. 15)‡	165	191	218
Consumer spending (1935-39 =100)‡	Jan. 353.8	Dec. 1950 315.1	Jan. 1950 276.8

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, Feb. 14 [b]Price before Govt. ceilings [c]Feb. 17 [d]Feb. 10 [e]Feb. 20

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medical Science. Rheumatoid arthritis patients unsuccessfully treated with cortisone and ACTH showed "marked improvement" when treated with post-childbirth (post-partum) plasma. This was reported by Dr. Louis W. Granirer of Queens Gen. Hospital, New York at a conference at Harvard Feb. 14. [See p. 23B]

Successful transplanting of hearts and lungs from one dog to another was reported by the Communist youth newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in Moscow Feb. 14. The work was done by Dr. V. P. Demikhov of the Vishnevsky Surgical Institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow. [See Vol. X, 395J]

2 new blood plasma substitutes: A substance made from powdered okra, discovered by Dr. Hiram B. Benjamin of Marquette U. and announced Jan. 27; dextran, developed from sucrose by fermentation, first produced in Sweden in 1944, announced by Commercial Solvents Corp. Feb. 7. [See Vol. X, p. 239J]

'Extinct' Bird Found. The cahow, a sea bird believed extinct since the 1620s, has been found alive on small islands off the coast of Bermuda, the American Museum of Natural History reported in New York Feb. 20. 5 living specimens were captured, banded and released. [See Vol. IX, p. 204H]

WINNERS OF AWARDS & POLLS

Films. British Film Academy's "bests" for 1950, Feb. 22: Film from any source—U.S.' "All About Eve." British film—"The Blue Lamp." Documentary—Britain's "The Undefeated." Film embodying a UN Charter principle—U.S.' "Intruder in the Dust" . . . Best screen writing of 1950, according to Screen Writers Guild vote Feb. 20: Comedy—Joseph L. Mankiewicz & Mary Orr for "All About Eve." Drama—Billy Wilder & D. M. Marshman Jr. for "Sunset Boulevard." Western—Michael Blankfort & Elliott Arnold for "Broken Arrow." Film depicting American scene—Carl Foreman for "The Men." Musical comedy—tie between George Wells for "Three Little Words" and Sidney Sheldon and Herbert & Dorothy Fields for "Annie Get Your Gun."

Literature. $5,000 Christopher Awards for 1950, presented in New York Feb. 15: Dr. Karl Stern for his autobiography "Pillar of Fire," Houston Harte & Guy Rowe for their book "In Our Image," Betty Martin & Evelyn Wells for their book "Miracle at Carville," Lamar Trotti for his screenplay "Cheaper by the Dozen," Frances Goodrich & Albert Hackett for their screenplay "Father of the Bride." [See Vol. IX, p. 160C]

Poetry. 1950 $1,000 Bollingen Prize, awarded by Yale U. Library Jan. 22: John Crowe Ranson, 62, for his entire work. (He also won $1,000 Russell Loines Memorial Fund prize, awarded by Natl. Institute of Arts & Letters Feb. 14.) [See Vol. X, p. 103G-H]

Television. 1950 gold-plated "Emmy" statuettes of Academy of Television Arts & Sciences, in Hollywood Jan. 24: Outstanding personality—Groucho Marx. Best actress—Gertrude Berg (Mollie Goldberg). Actor—Alan Young. Dramatic show—"Pulitzer Prize Playhouse." Variety show—"Alan Young Show." Children's show—"Time for Beany." [See Vol. X, p. 371L]

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

New York Releases

THE MAGNET. Comedy about mischievous schoolboy. Screenplay by T. E. B. Clarke. Directed by Charles Frend. Produced by Michael Balcon. J. Arthur Rank production presented by Universal-International. Cast headed by William Fox, Stephen Murray, Kay Walsh. Feb. 26.

OF MEN & MUSIC. Musical performances by Dmitri Mitropoulos and N.Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rubinstein, Jan Peerce, Nadine Conner, Jascha Heifetz. Screenplays by Liam O'Brien, Harry Kurnitz, John Paxton, David Epstein. Directed by Irving Reis & Alex Hammid. Produced by Rudolph Polk & Bernard Luber for 20th Century-Fox. Feb. 14.

OPERATION PACIFIC. Submarine in combat during World War II. Written & directed by George Waggner. Produced by Louis F. Edelman for Warner Bros. Starring John Wayne. Cast includes Patricia Neal, Ward Bond, Jack Pennick, Kathryn Givney, Martin Milner. Feb. 2.

PAYMENT ON DEMAND. Case history of broken marriage. Starring Bette Davis. Screenplay by Bruce Manning & Curtis Bernhardt. Directed by Bernhardt. Produced by Jack H. Skirball for RKO. In cast: Barry Sullivan, Jane Cowl, Frances Dee, Betty Lynn, Kent Taylor. Feb. 15.

SCOTT OF THE ANTARCTIC. Capt. Robert Scott's ill-starred expedition to South Pole in 1912. Screenplay by Walter Meade & Ivor Montague. Directed by Charles Frend. Produced by Michael Balcon for J. Arthur Rank. Cast has John Mills, Harold Warrender, Reginald Beckwith. Feb. 25.

THE THIRTEENTH LETTER. Tracking-down of "poison pen" letter writer. Howard Koch screenplay based on Louis Chavance's story "Le Corbeau." Directed & produced by Otto Preminger for 20th Century-Fox. Cast headed by Linda Darnell, Charles Boyer, Michael Rennie. Feb. 21.

U.S.S. TEAKETTLE. Raw Naval reserve crew tests new steam engine in small patrol craft. Starring Gary Cooper. Richard Murphy screenplay based on New Yorker article by John W. Hazard. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for 20th Century-Fox. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Jane Greer, Eddie Albert, Jack Webb. Feb. 23.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

SPRINGTIME FOLLY. Joseph Schulman & William H. Lieberson's comedy about maternity dress manufacturer. Staged by Leon Michel. Presented by United Producers. Cast includes Jack Whiting, Mabel Taliaferro. Feb. 26 at John Golden. (0-0-8)* Closed Feb. 27 after 2 performances.

CLOSED

BLESS YOU ALL, 84 performances, Feb. 24. [See Vol. X, p. 412N]
THE KING OF FRIDAY'S MEN, 4 performances, Feb. 23. [See p. 63B]
PEEP SHOW, 278 performances, Feb. 24. [See Vol. X, p. 208M]
PEER GYNT, 32 performances, Feb. 24. [See p. 39E]
RAZZLE DAZZLE, 8 performances, Feb. 24. [See p. 63B]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 23G; Otis L. Guernsey Jr. replaced Howard Barnes as Herald Tribune reviewer]

NEW BOOKS

THE AGE OF LONGING, by Arthur Koestler. Anti-Red novel set in Paris few years hence. Feb. 26. (Macmillan 362 pp., $3.50)*
COME IN SPINNERI by Dymphna Cusack & Florence James. Feminine picture of wartime Sydney, Australia. Feb. 21. (Morrow, $3.50)*
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE: 1820-1910, by Cecil Woodham-Smith. Extraordinary biog. of great nurse. Feb. 26. (McGraw-Hill, 382 pp., $4.50)†
FROM HERE TO ETERNITY, by James Jones. Powerful novel about Army in Hawaii before Pearl Harbor. Feb. 26. (Scribners, 861 pp., $4.50)*
HAREM SCARE'M, by Rosemary Taylor. Adventures of female war correspondent in 1920s. Feb. 26. (Crowell, $3)†
HIS EYE IS ON THE SPARROW, by Ethel Waters & Charles Samuels. Autobiog. of Negro singing star. BOMC selection. Mar. 1. (Doubleday, 278 pp., $3)†
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC, by Mary Jane Ward. Novel about a spinster facing 40. Feb. 23. (Random, $3)*
NEW CHINA: Three Views, by Otto B. van der Sprenkel, Robert Guillain & Michael Lindsay. 3 non-Red reports. Feb. 26. (Day, $3)†
OPERATION HEARTBREAK, by Duff Cooper. First novel by ex-Cabinet member (now 61) about average Englishman. Feb. 23. (Viking, 153 pp., $2.50)*
PATTERNS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, by Dr. C. S. Ford & Dr. Frank A. Beach. Study of 192 contemporary societies. Feb. 28. (Harper, $4.50)†
THE PILLAR OF FIRE, by Karl Stern. Bavarian-born McGill U. psychiatrist describes his conversion from Judaism to Catholicism. Feb. 23. (Harcourt, Brace, 310 pp., $3.50)† [See p. 71H]
ROUND THE BEND, by Nevil Shute. Novel with religious overtones about African airline. BOMC co-choice. Feb. 28. (Morrow, 341 pp., $3.50)*
TERROR IN THE STREETS, by Howard Whitman. Nationwide analysis of crime. Feb. 26. (Dial, $3.50)†
20th CENTURY UKRAINE, by Clarence A. Manning. Columbia U. prof. discusses Soviet Russia's Achilles' heel. Feb. 24. (Bookman, 243 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Krikor Arakelian, 79, Turkish Armenia-born founder of Mission Bell Winery; Feb. 25 in Palm Springs, Calif.

Ben H. Atwell, 74, ex-theatrical press agent (clients included Eleanor Duse, Al Jolson, Pavlova); Feb. 21 in Los Angeles.

Dr. William Jesse Baird, 60, pres. of Morehead, Ky. State College, ex-pres. of Berry College; Feb. 19 in Cincinnati.

Lewis H. Brown, 57, chairman of Johns-Manville Corp., an organizer of Com. on the Present Danger and of Tax Foundation, Inc., chairman of American Enterprise Assn.; Feb. 26 in Delray Beach, Fla. of heart ailment. [See Vol. VI, p. 305A]

William Francis Carey, 72, leading engineer and industrialist, pres. of Carey, Baxter & Kennedy, New York City Sanitation Commissioner 1936-45; Feb. 22 in Indio, Calif.

Dr. Chang Po-ling, 76, Chinese educator (Red Premier Chou En-lai was his student), founder-pres. of Tientsin's Nankai U., pioneer of Western educational methods; reported Feb. 27.

Sir George Oliver Colthurst, 68, owner of the Blarney Stone; Feb. 28 in Blarney Castle, County Cork, Ireland.

Joseph Di Giorgio, 76, Sicilian-born head of 40,000-acre Di Giorgio agricultural empire in California and Florida, wine producer, pioneer in development of California's San Joaquin Valley; Feb. 25 in Di Giorgio, Calif. [See Vol. X, p. 84H-J]

Dr. Wilhelm Ellenbogen, 87, a founder of Austria's first republic and member of its Cabinet; Feb. 24 in New York.

Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, 86, Gov. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand 1924-29, Military Gov. of occupied German territory after 1st war; Feb. 20 in Ayreshire, Scotland.

Alfred Grunwald, 67, librettist of more than 40 musical comedies by Franz Lehar and others (*Countess Maritza, The Last Waltz, The Duchess of Chicago*); Feb. 24 in New York.

Margaret Mayo, 68, playwright, author of *Baby Mine, Twin Beds, Polly of the Circus*; Feb. 25 in Ossining, N.Y.

William MacHarg, 78, author of series of stories about the "hard-headed cop, O'Malley"; Feb. 21 in Alpine, N.J.

Gen. James W. Moore, 99, commander of United Confederate Veterans; Feb. 26 in Selma, Ala. [See Vol. X, p. 317C]

Pete Reilly, 61, prizefight manager (Jack Delaney, Marcel Cerdan, 4 featherweight champs); Feb. 27 in Brooklyn.

Dr. Sievert A. Rohwer, 62, one of nation's leading entomologists, with Agriculture Research Admin.; Feb. 12 in Washington.

Dr. Henry Louis Smith, 91, pioneer in X-ray photography, deviser of system of sending propaganda behind German lines by small balloons during World War I, ex-pres. of Davidson College and of Washington & Lee U.; Feb. 27 in Greensboro, N.C.

Fred Morrell Zeder, 64, vice chairman of Chrysler Corp., outstanding auto engineer; Feb. 24 in Miami of heart attack.

SPORTS

WINNERS

Billiards. World title tournaments in Chicago: pocket billiards (Feb. 25)—Willie Mosconi of Haverford, Pa. [see p. 32M-N]; 3-cushion (Feb. 26)—Willie Hoppe of Drexel Hill, Pa. for 5th straight year. [See Vol. X, p. 64G]

Boxing. Heavyweight bout in San Francisco Feb. 23: Ex-champ Joe Louis scored a technical KO over Andy Walker of San Francisco in one min. 49 secs. of 10th round. [See p. 48B]

Golf. $10,000 Houston (Tex.) open Feb. 25: Marty Furgol of Long Beach, Calif., for $2,000. [See p. 64E] . . . Intl. 2-ball mixed tourney in Orlando, Fla. Feb. 25—Mildred (Babe) Zaharias & George Bolesta of Tampa, Fla. [See p. 32N]

Horse Racing. $100,000 Santa Anita (Calif.) Derby Feb. 24: Mrs. Frances Genter's Rough 'N Tumble, Eddie Arcaro up, for $81,500. [See p. 64E-F] . . . $72,700 Widener Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 24: Brookmeade Stable's Sunglow, Doug Dodson up, for $54,100. [See p. 56H-J]

Ice Skating. World figure skating titles in Milan: pair (Feb. 23)—Ria Baran & Paul Falk, West Germany; women's (Feb. 24)—Jeannette Altwegg, Britain; men's (Feb. 25)—Dick Button, U.S., for 4th straight year. [See pp. 56J, 48B, C]

Skiing. North America ski races combined titles in Aspen, Colo. Feb. 25—Gottorm Berge of Norway (men's), Moe Opton of Sun Valley, Ida. (women's). [See Vol. X, p. 80J]

U.S. men's Olympic team picked in tryouts at Iron Mtn., Mich. Feb. 24-25: Art Tokle of Brooklyn; Art Devlin of Lake Placid, N.Y.; Billy Olson of Eau Claire, Wis.; Joe Perrault, Wilber Rasmussen, Ralph Bietila of Ishpeming, Mich. [See p. 56J; X, 160E]

Squash Racquets. U.S. women's title in Greenwich, Conn. Feb. 24—Jane Austin of Philadelphia. U.S. pro title in Philadelphia Feb. 25—Jim Tully of Pittsburgh. [See p. 64F]

Tennis. U.S. amateur indoor championships in New York Feb. 25: men's singles—Billy Talbert over Straight Clark, 6-4, 6-8, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; women's singles—Nancy Chaffee over Beverly Baker, 6-4, 6-4; men's doubles—Talbert & Don McNeill over Eddie Moylan & Victor Seixas, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; mixed doubles—Miss Baker & Clark over Miss Chaffee & Talbert, 6-8, 6-3, 9-7; women's doubles (Feb. 24)—Miss Chaffee & Mrs. Richard Buck over Betty Rosenquist & Barbara Scofield, 6-4, 6-2. [See Vol. X, pp. 312J-K, 104H]

Track & Field. Natl. AAU indoor championships in New York Feb. 18: Pioneer Club (N.Y.) won team title. Individuals:

TRACK—60-yd. dash—Ed Conwell; 60-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard; 600-yd. run—Hugo Maiocco; 1,000 yd. run—Roscoe Browne; mile run—Fred Wilt; 3-mile run—Curtis Stone; mile walk—Henry Laskau; sprint medley relay—Seton Hall; 2-mi. relay—Georgetown. FIELD—Broad jump—Andy Stanfield; high jump—Joshua Williamson, John Heintzman, Jack Razetto (tie); pole vault—Bob Richards; 16-lb. shot put—Jim Fuchs; 35-lb. weight throw—Tom Bane. Distance runner Don Gehrmann did not compete because his Milwaukee-N.Y. plane was weather-bound. [See pp. 56K, 39M-N; X, 64G]

Intercoll. American Amateur Athletic Assn. (IC4A) indoor title in New York Feb. 24: Manhattan Coll. (N.Y.) won team title. Don Gehrmann nosed out Fred Wilt by a 3-1 split judges' decision to win the special Zamperini Mile in 4 mins. 8.6 secs.

Yachting. Miami-to-Nassau, Bahamas race Feb. 14-15: Harvey Conover's (Larchmont, N.Y.) *Revonoc* in corrected time of 26 hours, 30 minutes, 17 seconds. [See p. 39N]

More Basketball Arrests. Floyd Layne, 22, co-captain of the CCNY basketball team since 3 of its stars were arrested Feb. 18 for fixing games for a gambler, was arrested Feb. 27 and admitted he took part with the other 3 in throwing 3 games this season. He was charged with taking $3,000 in bribes paid by Salvatore T. Sollazzo through Eddie Gard. CCNY canceled its 2 remaining games. Nathan (Natie) Miller, 25, was arrested Feb. 26 on charges of accepting $1,500 from someone other than Sollazzo to throw 2 games in Dec. 1948 when he was playing on the LIU team. Total arrests to date: 11. [See p. 64F-J]

Sollazzo was indicted in New York Feb. 28 on a federal charge of evading $210,779 in income taxes on $265,633 earned from jewelry sales in 1944. The Govt. also filed liens for $1,128,493.57 (including 50% penalty and 6% interest) against him Feb. 23 for the years 1943-47.

Football Coaches. Ralph Jordan, Georgia U. coach, was named Auburn coach Feb. 26. [See p. 64L-M] . . . Earl (Dutch) Clark was promoted from backfield to head football coach and athletic director at Detroit U. Feb. 24. Grid coach Charles Baer had quit.

John Marshall of Yale swam 500-meter freestyle in New Haven Feb. 17 in unofficial world record time of 5 mins. 43.7 secs. [See Vol. X, p. 248D-E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Plane Crash. 3 Minneapolis sportsmen were killed Feb. 22 when their private plane crashed in Paxton, Neb. They were Edmund P. Pillsbury, 37, vice president of Pillsbury Mills; Alfred D. Lindley, 47, attorney, chairman of the U.S. Ski Assn., and Dexter L. Andrews, 38, head of several Minneapolis-St. Paul firms. They were en route to Aspen, Colo.

Married. Actress Peggy Ann Garner, 19, and singer Richard Herbert Hayes, 21, in New York Feb. 22. [See Vol. X, p. 23H] . . . Show girl Lila Leeds, 23, and orchestra leader Dean McCullum, 26, marriage Feb. 13 disclosed in Chicago Feb. 26. It was her 2d. [See Vol. IX, p. 128P]

Divorced. George R. Hearst, 45, eldest son of William Randolph Hearst, by Mrs. Sally Alvarez Kirkham Hearst, 40, in Los Angeles Feb. 26 on charges of desertion and cruelty.